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How Do I Get From Here to There?





Steps in Archival Processing

- 1. Arrangement
- 2. Repackaging
- 3. Labeling
- 4. Cross-indexing
- 5. Description (Finding Aid)
- 6. Duplication of Collection



Determining the Rehabilitation Level

 How many of the six listed tasks still need to be done for compliance with 36 CFR Part 79?

The answer is the rehabilitation level.



Typical Record Formats

- Paper (letter- and legal-size paper)
- Photographic (slides, prints, and negatives)
- Cartographic or oversize (maps and charts; anything larger than 8 ½ x 14)
- Electronic (digital images, CDs, and disks)
- Audio-visual (audio and video cassettes and microformat)

Calculating Time Required

- Conduct Time Motion Studies to Answer the Following Questions.
 - ◆For a single linear foot of paper records (at each rehabilitation level), what is the average time for processing?
 - Ask this question for each record format.



Calculating Labor Costs

Rehab Level	Paper	Photo	Elec.	A-V	Oversize
1					
2					
Average	28	36	22	18	52

(Hours required) x (labor rate + overhead rate) = Total Labor Cost

Differences in Labor Cost

Cataloging

- Folder Level
 - Sufficient for most paper records.
 - Quickest and easiest cataloging to do.
 - **♦** Most cost-effective.
 - Descriptive file titles can always be created if original data is lost or missing.

- Item Level
 - Particularly helpful in photographic and cartographic collections.
 - ◆ Very labor intensive.
 - **♦** Very cost-prohibitive.
 - Sometimes impossible to do because data is lost or missing.

Calculating Duplication and Supply Costs

- Determine the cost of duplication for one linear foot of paper records.
 - **♦** Calculate this for each record format.
- Determine the cost of expendable supplies (e.g., folders, slide sleeves, archival boxes, etc.) for one linear foot of paper records.
 - Calculate this for each record format.*
 - *Don't forget to account for supplies for packaging the duplicate copy!
 - Add these two costs together for the total supplies cost.

Calculating Supply and Duplication Costs

Rehab Level	Paper	Photo	Elec.	A-V	Oversize
1					
2					
Average	\$237	\$2087	\$254	\$164	\$1000

Duplication and supply costs vary widely between record formats. These costs can be significant, so don't be caught short!

Some Observations

- The single most common task left uncompleted is the duplication of the collection.
- The second most common task left uncompleted is the description or creation of a finding aid.

Putting It All Together

- Once you have calculated the time required for rehabilitation of record formats, use the formula provided to calculate labor costs.
- Once you have labor costs and expendable supply costs calculated, use the following formula.

Putting It All Together

[(Labor)+(Supplies)](extent of record format present) = Total cost for rehabilitation of that record format

*NOTE: To get a total cost for each collection, you must use the above formula for EACH record format, then add the totals.

Cost for rehab of Paper Records: \$ XX

Cost for rehab of Photographic Records: \$ XXX

Cost for rehab of Electronic Records: <u>\$ XX</u>

TOTAL Rehabilitation Cost: \$ XXX

Alternate Method for Calculating Rehabilitation Costs

- For a single linear foot of records (i.e., mixed record formats), what is the average time for processing?
- For a single linear foot of records, what is the average supply cost?

Summary

- Despite the subjectivity and variables involved, costs for archival processing CAN successfully be calculated.
- Because of the widely varying costs of processing, duplication, and supply costs, however, a rather detailed analysis is recommended when calculating these costs.